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Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev (center, foreground) helps to carry a platform with urn of ashes of one of the three Soyuz cosmonauts yesterday. The ashes were deposited in the Kremlin Wall.

Funeral of Cosmonauts Held; Cause of Death Still a Secret

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, July 2 (NYT).

Meteliev, V. Keldysh, the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said today that "an unexpected occurrence" aboard the Soyuz-11 capsule led to the death of the three Soviet cosmonauts on their way back to earth on Wednesday morning.

Speaking at the Red Square funeral ceremonies, Dr. Keldysh said the cosmonauts' record-breaking and endurance work aboard the Soyuz orbiting space station was a success, and he indicated that the cause of the death of the spacemen lay in what happened aboard the Soyuz ferrying ship in the last minutes of the nearly 24-day mission.

By implication he seemed to rule out the cause of death from the aftereffects of prolonged weightlessness.

"Death befell the heroic cosmonauts after the successful completion of the very complicated tasks on the new Soyuz station," Dr. Keldysh said.

"They were returning to earth in the Soyuz ship. Such ships have been successfully used many times in space flights, but an unexpected occurrence brought about the tragic outcome," he said.

No further details were provided either by Dr. Keldysh or the other speakers, but there was considerable speculation in Moscow tonight that "the unexpected occurrence" was a loss of pressure in the capsule when the Soyuz-11 smashed into the earth's atmosphere, causing the men to die from embolism—a form of the bends suffered by tunnel workers whose air pressure is changed too rapidly. Others thought that a defect might have led to the loss of the oxygen supply.

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The woman cosmonaut, Valentina Tereshkova, comforts the daughter of Georgi Dobrovolski, killed on Soyuz flight.

Laird Sees Troop Withdrawal By '72 Feasible But Expensive

Joint Chiefs Would Speed Present Rate

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Pentagon has counseled President Nixon to withdraw U.S. troops from South Vietnam faster than the present 14,000-a-month rate, according to informed sources.

The President's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, will hold talks in Saigon to examine the feasibility of a faster pullout as well as its broader policy implications.

For apparently the first time, the White House is receiving advice from the Joint Chiefs of Staff for fewer, not more, men in Vietnam.

The withdrawal rate urged by the Pentagon was not known. Speculation put it in the neighborhood of 20,000 monthly.

Rebuilding Morale

The Joint Chiefs contend that the troops are not needed militarily in South Vietnam and, further, that only after total withdrawal is completed can the Army begin in earnest to rebuild its morale and restore the discipline eroded by drug and race problems.

Another factor is that since U.S. combat forces are being removed first from Vietnam—to keep casualty figures low—the remaining logistical and back-up forces are more vulnerable.

A Pentagon spokesman, when asked about the Pentagon position, said: "We don't have a comment. We are only working toward the goal of 104,000 set by the President."

Mr. Nixon has said U.S. forces would be cut to that figure by Dec. 1, and promised another announcement on withdrawal in November. The present level is about 241,000.

Faster withdrawal could affect the stability of the Saigon regime as its October presidential election approaches. It would also force the Nixon administration to decide sooner on whether U.S. air and naval support to Saigon government forces will continue after U.S. ground troops leave.

Los Angeles Times

U.S. Adviser's Views

QUANG TRI, South Vietnam, July 2 (NYT).—Marcos Mendes, the senior U.S. adviser in the South Vietnamese province closest to the Demilitarized Zone, says he thinks it will be a good thing for the Americans to leave here even if the 10,000 North Vietnamese troops in the western mountains later sweep down and establish control over all the province.

"A whole generation of people here has been carried by the Americans," Mr. Mendes said in a recent interview in his office. "They'll have to walk by themselves soon or they'll be invalids."

"The first few days after the Americans go they might mope around a little, because they might lose some jobs, but it could be a godsend if we leave. Then people might return to their rice paddies and build up their family organization again, instead of working for the Americans."

Mr. Mendes plans to leave July 24 after 22 months here.

"If the North Vietnamese wanted to take Quang Tri Province, they could have it tomorrow, but they would pay a very big price," Mr. Mendes said.

Seven Killed

The command said two Air Force F-4 Phantoms and six Navy A-1 Intruder jet fighters responded, but while they were on route the North Vietnamese opened fire on four light planes from positions just north of the river. The bigger planes then hit the anti-aircraft sites, wiping out a 37 mm. site, killing seven North Vietnamese troops and touching off ten secondary explosions, indicating that ammunition was hit.

The command said the strikes fitted the category of "protective reaction"—an inherent right of self-defense. They said no U.S. planes were lost in the strike, the first of its kind since March 30.

Military sources said the White House was so upset by reports of an unauthorized raid it sent a colonel to investigate. The command said only: "The Seventh Air Force is routinely checking to see that normal operating procedures were followed."

Meanwhile, the U.S. command pulled back its advisers from South Vietnamese battalions today, restricting their role to the regimental and higher levels, a spokesman said.

Force Cut by 500

The spokesman said the measure reduced the U.S. military advisory role to the level before Jan. 31, 1961, when battalion-level advisers first were authorized. He said the new policy reduced the advisory force by almost 500 men.

The U.S. command did not issue a battle communiqué this morning.



Melvin R. Laird

Materiel Worth Billions Would Be Abandoned

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird today said he saw no problems in pulling all American personnel out of Vietnam by the end of the year, but indicated that the cost of materiel left behind would run into billions of dollars.

Mr. Laird made his comments in the wake of new Communist peace proposals, including a pledge to coincide the release of U.S. prisoners of war with the phased total withdrawal of U.S. troops by the end of the year.

The defense secretary, at an airport news conference before leaving on a Far East trip, said that the new peace offer was "an indication of some change, but also carried some difficult conditions."

When asked if there were any physical obstacles to troop withdrawal by the end of the year, he replied that "personnel, of course, can be handled in a short time," but that much of the weapons and military equipment would have to be left.

Mr. Laird told newsmen that replacing the equipment to maintain U.S. military strength would entail going to Congress for extra billions of dollars.

The difficult Communist conditions Mr. Laird mentioned center around the continuing demand that the regime in Saigon be replaced by a coalition government including the Viet Cong, a demand rejected by the United States.

As the administration continued to scrutinize the proposals, the latest Communist move set off fresh calls for a fixed withdrawal date and stirred some optimism in Congress.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D. Okla., told newsmen that after a private meeting with President Nixon earlier in the week he came away convinced that "things were moving" between Washington and Hanoi. He added that the President was optimistic about the success of his plan for ending the war and that his optimism was well founded.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield also indicated that behind-the-scenes contacts with Hanoi were taking place.

"It could be that after 118 inconclusive meetings, the impasse could be broken," the Montana Democrat said. "Now there seems to be movement and, in effect, a positive reaction on our side."

Refers to Amendment

The majority leader also said that his amendment calling for total withdrawal of U.S. troops within nine months contingent upon release of U.S. prisoners, was "accidental and coincidental" to the peace proposals.

Last night, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, the leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972, said that the proposals "may make it possible to follow through on what I would have proposed were I in the White House"—set a withdrawal date contingent on prisoner release and arrange a cease-fire for the safety of departing U.S. troops.

Former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford said he believed the United States should take advantage of the Communist offer. He called for public pressure on the administration for acceptance of the plan.

Meantime, on Capitol Hill, the proposal stirred new efforts among Senate doves to push through end-of-the-war legislation.

Sens. George S. McGovern, D.-S.D., and Mark O. Hatfield, R.-Ore., sponsors of previous such moves, said they would try again to set Dec. 31, 1971, as a pullout date.

Sen. McGovern said that the new Viet Cong offer leads to the conclusion that "not one further American death can now be justified in the name of the release of U.S. prisoners of war."

Sens. Frank Church, D. Idaho, and John Sherman Cooper, R.-Ky., said they would soon propose a new measure to end the war. The two senators co-sponsored last year an amendment to end the Cambodian invasion.

The State Department, however, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

ments from the security custody of Rand Corp. and place them in control of Air Force personnel in special areas to be set up at each of the Rand offices.

Conduct "a complete inventory of all classified documents and materials in the possession of Rand and determine, under the regulations, Rand's need to know based on contracts of Rand and of such documents and materials."

The defense secretary also ordered cancellation of all "special access" Rand now holds to cryptographic material, intelligence (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

"Tax security practices among defense contractors can no more be tolerated than such practices within this department," Mr. Laird said in a memorandum to Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans ordering the action against Rand.

The Air Force has given Rand the majority of the firm's contracts.

The corporation—often referred to as a "think tank"—helped in preparation of the secret Vietnam war study, which was disclosed to The New York Times and other newspapers.

Analyst for Rand

Daniel Ellsberg, indicted by a federal grand jury for his role in "leaking" the documents, formerly was an analyst with Rand.

Mr. Laird's directive said: "In connection with recent compromises of classified documents included in the study, 'U.S.-Vietnam Relations, 1945-1967,' and compromises of related documents, security personnel of contract administration services of the Defense Supply Agency found a number of deficiencies in the system and practices of Rand Corp."

He ordered the Air Force to:

• Withdraw all classified documents from the security custody of Rand Corp. and place them in control of Air Force personnel in special areas to be set up at each of the Rand offices.

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Daniel Ellsberg, indicted

Many Plans Considered

Rusk Denies Johnson Planned Bombing While Campaigning

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2 (AP)—Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk said today that, contrary to what the once-secret Pentagon papers say, President Lyndon B. Johnson had "no plans to bomb North Vietnam during the 1964 presidential campaign."

Mr. Rusk, secretary of state under Mr. Johnson and now a professor of law at the University of Georgia, said that people "ought to read all that he [Mr. Johnson] said during the campaign. He had no plans to bomb North Vietnam during the

campaign, although there were people on the staff who were working out all sorts of contingencies, but these were not President Johnson's plans."

Mr. Rusk made the comments in an interview in the Atlanta Daily News.

Earlier, Mr. Rusk had said that the U.S. Defense Department papers, revealed first by The New York Times, were a mystery to him, and that no one had ever interviewed him in connection with their compilation.

"I never heard such a report was being prepared in the Pentagon... no compiler interviewed me about it and I never saw a copy of such a report," he declared.

Mr. Rusk said that, after he heard about it, he hoped it would be made public, "and that we will know who the various analysts and researchers are so that we can find out exactly who said what. There is a kind of air of mystery still about the report."

He said that the papers "represent a fragment of the tons and tons of material that are in the Defense Department, State Department and the White House and it is clear that a lot of that material is not available to the fellows who wrote the report."

Asked about the value of those reports to Hanoi or Moscow, he said, "I think they will be very curious about some of the things that went on in our government... if we had comparable information about discussion in Hanoi or Moscow, it would be invaluable to us."

As to whether he believes publication of the reports might cause harm to the American people, Mr. Rusk said, "Actually, 90 percent of the story has been public all along."

"The details about what officials said what to whom and what foreign representatives said to us or we said to them had not in some cases been public," Mr. Rusk declared. "But I think that what has always been in the public record has given everybody full basis for making up their minds about what they think about such things as Vietnam. I don't know of any secrets that would change anyone's judgment on the Vietnam war."

In all, Dr. Frank Rauscher of the Cancer Institute said recently, "the era of the '70s is the era of confrontation with the cancer mystery and will reveal more about the mechanism of cancer than any time since the inception of research."

Identified in 1957

Dr. Dmochowski (with C.E. Grey) first identified what he believed to be C-type viruses in the lymph nodes of a Houston patient in 1957.

But identifying a virus in electron microscope photos magnified perhaps 90,000 times and snagging it are two different things. The latter was finally accomplished by Dr. Priori, Dr. Dmochowski and colleagues with the virus from the boy with Burkitt's lymphoma—a cancer that particularly affects the face and knee bones.

To "isolate" a virus, a scientist must not only grow it in a lab dish full of cells. He must then show that he can infect other such cultures with an extract, then do so in culture after culture in what virologists call "serial culture." The Houston group has made 40 such passages.

They have sent cultures to others, and workers at both the Cancer Institute and New York's Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center have shown that their particles are not contaminants or animal cancer viruses that somehow migrated in the laboratory.

A next step, if the victims were animals, would be to try to infect other animals. In human beings the ethical approaches must be more indirect: showing that the virus harms cells in the laboratory; looking at other patients for the virus; looking at the general population to learn the virus's distribution.

Evidence already indicates that the virus infects human embryo cells grown in the laboratory, said Dr. Dmochowski.

"This virus's availability provides a tool of great potential for investigation of the role of viruses in human cancer and perhaps even for vaccination," said Dr. Priori.

"This can open up many doors," said the Cancer Institute's Dr. Robert Manaker.

The most famous producer of diamonds in the world, HARRY Winston, is cut in his own workshop, WINSTON and the choice 29 avenue Montaigne, Paris. is unlimited. It is Balzac 69-07 also in his own workshop that these precious stones are transformed into exclusive creations, justifying the slogan:

"from the mine to the jewel".

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HU-KWA-TEA

at the Gare d'Orsay



ANTI-WAR SEAL—Jeanette Rankin, 91, sealing letter to President Nixon asking him to abandon the war. It was part of a nation-wide letter-writing campaign. Long a peace advocate, she voted against WW I and WW II as the first woman member of Congress. She is now living in Carmel Valley, California.

Laird Sees Troop Withdrawal By '72 Feasible But Expensive

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, cautioned that some aspects of the Communist proposal were "clearly unacceptable" to the administration. It said that the U.S. response would be presented in Paris in the near future, but warned that the United States could accept "no arrangement which would have the effect of turning some 17 million South Vietnamese over to the Communists."

Mrs. Binh "Waiting"

PARIS, July 2 (AP)—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Viet Cong foreign minister and chief of its mission to the Paris peace talks, today said she was awaiting further clarification from Washington on U.S. reaction to the proposals she put forward yesterday at the talks.

After a 35-minute talk with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, Mrs. Binh was asked by newsmen what she thought about statements from the White House and State Department that the plan contained "positive as well as clearly unacceptable elements." She said, "We don't know what they are talking about and what they find positive or unacceptable in our propositions. We are waiting for them to say."

Mrs. Binh met Mr. Schumann at her request. She said she wanted to inform him of the seven-point plan she had presented at the talks.

Moreover, there is apprehension in high levels of government about what the documents might reveal about 1968, the first full year of President Nguyen Van Thieu's presidency. Apart from any embarrassment to the president, the officials worry about revelations concerning military contingency plans under study at the time. The period covered by the Pentagon study ends after March, 1968.

Laird Orders Rand to Return All Secret Defense Documents

(Continued from Page 1)

information and other "special" intelligence material.

At a news conference this morning before leaving on a trip to the Far East, Mr. Laird said that nothing he had yet read in published stories on the study had adversely affected U.S. military forces in Vietnam.

He also said that he expected to have on his desk by July 9 a report, now under way, on review of the papers that could lead to at least a partial declassification of the documents.

Meanwhile, four newspapers that were temporarily restrained from publishing parts of the Pentagon report indicated yesterday that they would continue to do their own editing. This was their response to a plea by Secretary of State William P. Rogers that they voluntarily halt publication on the grounds that national security might be endangered.

Mr. Rogers told a news conference in Washington that he was asking members of the news media to voluntarily suspend publication of material his department thought might harm national security. He offered to send representatives to help newspapers identify the material.

The New York Times, The Washington Post, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Boston Globe said that national security and public interest were considered before they began publication.

"The Washington Post will con-

Caruso Tomb Smashed

NAPLES, July 3 (AP)—Vandals broke open the burial vault of Enrico Caruso, the opera tenor, but left the urn with his remains alone, police reported today.

Police found the padlock on the Caruso mausoleum smashed and the slab of marble covering the vault itself removed. The tenor died in 1921.

FAUCHON

26 Place de la Madeleine - Paris

at the Gare d'Orsay

HU-KWA-TEA

at the Gare d'Orsay

Pentagon Papers—VI—New Warnings of Failure

By Neil Sheehan

BEFORE the opening of the air war in the spring of 1965, the administration warnings were sounded high in that it would not succeed. Now there were warnings that a ground war in the South might prove fruitless. The warnings came not only from Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, long known as a dissenter on Vietnam, but also from John A. McCone, Director of Central Intelligence, who felt the actions planned were not strong enough.

On April 2, Mr. McCone circulated a memorandum within the National Security Council asserting that unless the United States was willing to bomb the North "with minimum restraint" to break Hanoi's will, it was unwise to commit ground troops to battle.

"In effect," he said, "we will find ourselves mired down in combat in the jungle in a military effort that we cannot win and from which we will have extreme difficulty extricating ourselves."

It is not clear from the documentary record whether President Lyndon B. Johnson read this particular memorandum, but the Pentagon study says Mr. McCone expressed these same views in a personal memorandum to the President on April 28.

In a separate intelligence estimate for the President on May 6, Vice-Adm. William F. Raborn Jr., Mr. McCone's successor, indicated agreement with Mr. McCone.

Mr. Ball's dissent came from the opposite side. He believed that neither bombing the North nor fighting the guerrillas in the South nor any combination of the two offered a solution and said so in a memorandum circulated on June 28, the study says.

"Convinced that the U.S. was pouring its resources down the drain in the wrong place," the account goes on, Mr. Ball proposed that the United States "cut its losses" and withdraw from South Vietnam.

Ball's Analysis

"Ball was cold-blooded in his analysis," the study continues, describing the memorandum. "He recognized that the U.S. would not be able to avoid losing face before its Asian allies if it staged some form of conference leading to withdrawal of U.S. forces. The losses would be of short-term duration, however, and the U.S. could emerge from this period of travail as a 'wiser and more mature nation.'"

On July 1, the analyst says, Mr. Ball repeated his proposal for withdrawal in a memorandum to the President entitled "A Comprehensive Solution for South Vietnam."

But the President, the narrative continues, was now heeding the counsel of Gen. William C. West, commander of U.S. Military Command in Vietnam, to embark on a full-scale ground war. The study for this period concludes that Mr. Johnson and most of his administration were in no mood for compromise on Vietnam.

As an indication of the administration's mood during this period, the study cites "a marathon public-information campaign" conducted by Secretary of State Dean Rusk late in February, and the fact that in March as sustained bombing was getting underway.

"Mr. Rusk, the study says, sought 'to signal a seemingly reasonable but in fact quite tough U.S. position on negotiations, demanding that Hanoi stop doing what it is doing against its neighbors before any negotiations could prove fruitful.'"

"Rusk's disinterest in negotiations at this time was in concert with the view of virtually all of the President's key advisers, that the path to peace was not then open," the Pentagon account continues. "Hanoi held sway over more than half of South Vietnam and could see the Saigon government crumbling before her very eyes. The balance of power at this time simply did not furnish the U.S. with a basis for bargaining and Hanoi had no reason to accede to the hard terms that the U.S. had in mind. Until military pressures on North Vietnam could tilt the balance of forces the other way, talk of negotiation could be little more than a hollow exercise."

The study also says that two of the President's major moves involving the bombing campaign in the spring of 1965 were designed, and obtain public support for the air war by striking a position of compromise. But in fact, the account goes on, the moves masked publicly unstated conditions for peace that "were not 'compromise' terms, but more akin to a 'cease and desist' order that, from the D.R.V./V.C point of view, was tantamount to a demand for their surrender." "D.R.V." denotes the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; "V.C." the Viet Cong.

Offer to Negotiate

In Mr. Johnson's first action, his speech at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore on April 7, he offered to negotiate "without posing any pre-conditions" and also held out what the study calls a "billion-dollar carrot" in the form of an economic-development program for the Mekong River basin financed by the United States, in which North Vietnam might participate.

The second action was the unannounced five-day pause in bombing in May, during which the President called upon Hanoi

THIS IS the sixth article in the International Herald Tribune of The New York Times series on a secret study made in the Pentagon of American participation in the Vietnam war. The study was prepared in 1967-68 by a large team of authors. It consists of 3,000 pages of analysis and 4,000 pages of supporting documents and covers nearly three decades of American policy toward Southeast Asia.

to accept a "political solution" in the South. This "seemed to be aimed more at clearing the decks for a subsequent intensification of the bombing than it was at evoking a reciprocal act of de-escalation by Hanoi," the study says.

Adm. Raborn, in his May 6 memorandum, had suggested a pause for this purpose and as an opportunity for Hanoi "to make concessions with some grace."

The air attacks had begun on Feb. 8 and Feb. 11 with reprisal raids, code-named Operations Flamingo and 2, and announced as retaliation for Viet Cong attacks on American installations at Pleiku and Qui Nhon.

In public administration statements on the air assaults, the study goes on, President Johnson broadened "the reprisal concept as gradually and imperceptibly as possible" into sustained air attacks against the North, in the same fashion that the analyst describes him blurring the shift from defensive to offensive action on the ground during the spring and summer of 1965.

The study declares that the two February strikes—unlike the Tonkin Gulf reprisals in August, 1964, which were tied directly to a North Vietnamese attack on American ships—were publicly associated with a "larger pattern of aggression" by North Vietnam.

Flamingo Part 2, for example, was characterized as a "generalized response to 'continued acts of aggression,'" the account notes.

Continued Bombing

"Although discussed publicly in very muted tones," it goes on, "the second Flamingo Part 2 operation constituted a sharp break with past U.S. policy and set the stage for the continuing bombing program that was now to be launched in earnest."

In another section of the study, a Pentagon analyst remarks that "the change in ground rules... posed serious public-information and stage-managing problems for the President."

It was on Feb. 13, two days after this second reprisal, that Mr. Johnson ordered Operation Rolling Thunder. An important influence on his unpublished decision was a memorandum from his special assistant for national security affairs, Mr. George Bundy, who was heading a fact-finding mission in Vietnam when the Viet Cong attack at Pleiku occurred on Feb. 7.

With Mr. Bundy were Assistant Secretary of Defense John T. McNaughton and Deputy Assistant Secretary for war. The study for this period concludes that Mr. Johnson and most of his administration were in no mood for compromise on Vietnam.

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American air power would accomplish this end.

Mr. Bundy, while not under-rating the bombing's "impact on Hanoi" and its use "as a means of affecting the will of Hanoi," saw this as a "longer-range purpose."

The bombing might not work, Mr. Bundy acknowledged. "Yet measured against the costs of defeat in Vietnam," he wrote, "this program seems cheap. And even if it fails to turn the tide—as it may—the value of the effort seems to us to exceed its cost."

President Johnson informed Ambassador Taylor of his Rolling Thunder decision in a cablegram drafted in the White House and transmitted to Saigon late in the afternoon of Sunday, Feb. 13.

Taylor informed

The cable told the ambassador that "we will execute a program of measured and limited air action jointly with the GVN [the Government of Vietnam] against selected military targets in D.R.V., remaining south of the 19th Parallel until further notice."

"Our current expectation," the message added, "is that these attacks might come about once or twice a week and involve two or three targets on each day of operation."

Mr. Johnson said he hoped "to have appropriate GVN concurrence by Monday if possible..."

The study recounts that "Ambassador Taylor received the news of the President's new program with enthusiasm." In his response, however, he explained the difficulties he faced in obtaining authentic GVN concurrence "in the condition of virtual non-government" which existed in Saigon at that moment.

Gen. Nguyen Khanh, the nominal commander of the South Vietnamese armed forces, had ousted the civilian cabinet of Premier Tran Van Huong on Jan. 27. Led by Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, a group of young generals—the so-called Young Turks—were in turn intriguing against Gen. Khanh.

(A footnote in the account of the first reprisal strikes, on Feb. 8, says that Marshal Ky, who led the South Vietnamese planes participating in the raid, caused "consternation" among American target controllers by dropping his bombs on the wrong targets. "In a last-minute switch," the footnote says, Marshal Ky "dumped his flight's bomb loads on an unassigned target in the Vinh Linh area, in order, as he later explained, to avoid colliding with USAF aircraft which, he claimed, were striking his originally assigned target, when his flight arrived over the target area.")

Adm. U.S. Grant Sharp, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, reported the incident to the Joint Chiefs.

Referring to the political situation in Saigon, the account says: "This Alice-in-Wonderland atmosphere notwithstanding, Taylor was undaunted."

"It will be interesting to observe the effect of our proposal on the internal political situation in Saigon," the account says. "This Alice-in-Wonderland atmosphere notwithstanding, Taylor was undaunted."

"We are convinced that the political values of reprisal require a continuous operation," Mr. Bundy wrote. "Episodic responses geared on a one-for-one basis to 'spectacular' outrages would lack the persuasive force of sustained pressure. More important still, they would leave it open to the Communists to avoid reprisals entirely by giving up only a small element of their own program... It is the great merit of the proposed scheme that to stop it would mean the Communists would have to stop enough of their activity in the South to permit the probable success of a determined pacification effort."

Approval Obtained

Ambassador Taylor apparently obtained what concurrence was possible and on Feb. 8 another cable went out from the State Department to London and eight U.S. Embassies in the Far East.

The message told the ambassadors of the forthcoming bombing campaign and instructed them to "inform head of government or state (as appropriate) of above in strictest confidence and report reactions."

Both Mr. Bundy and Ambassador Taylor had recommended playing down publicity on the details of the raids. "Careful public statements of USG [United States Government], combined with fact of continuing air action, are expected to make it clear that military action will continue while aggression continues," the cable said. "But focus of public attention will be kept as far as possible on D.R.V. aggression; not on joint GVN/US military operations."

The President had scheduled the first of the sustained raids, Rolling Thunder 1, for Feb. 20. Five hours after the State Department transmitted that cable, a perennial Saigon plotter, Col. Pham Ngoc Thao, staged an unsuccessful "semicoup" against Gen. Khanh and "pandemonium reigned in Saigon," the study reports.

"Ambassador Taylor promptly recommended cancellation of the Feb. 20 air strikes and his recommendation was equally promptly accepted" by Washington, the Pentagon study says.

Khanh in Exile

The State Department sent a cablegram to the various embassies rescinding the instructions to

notify heads of government or state of the planned air war until further notice "in view of the disturbed situation in Saigon."

The situation there, the study says, remained "disturbed" for nearly a week while the Young Turks also sought to get rid of Gen. Khanh.

"The latter made frantic but unsuccessful efforts to rally his supporters," the study says, and finally took off in his plane to avoid having to resign as commander in chief. "Literally running out of gas in Nha Trang shortly before dawn on Feb. 21, he submitted his resignation, claiming that a 'foreign hand' was behind the coup. No one, however, could be quite certain that Khanh might not re-coup once again, unless he were physically removed from the scene."

This took three more days to accomplish, and on Feb. 25 Gen. Khanh finally went into permanent exile as an ambassador at large, with Ambassador Taylor seeing him off at the airport, "glassily polite," in the study's words. "It was only then that Taylor was able to issue, and Washington could accept, clearance for the long-postponed and frequently rescheduled, first Rolling Thunder strike."

In the three weeks earlier, in his memorandum to the President predicting that "a policy of sustained reprisal" might bring a better government in Saigon, Mr. George Bundy had said he did not agree with Ambassador Taylor that Gen. Khanh "must somehow be removed from the scene."

We see no one else in sight with anything like his ability to combine military authority with some sense of politics," the account quotes Mr. Bundy as having written.

In the meantime, two more Rolling Thunder strikes—2 and 3—had also been scheduled and then canceled because, the study says, the South Vietnamese Air Force was on "coup alert" in Saigon.

During part of this period, air strikes against North Vietnam were also inhibited by a diplomatic initiative from the Soviet Union and Britain. They moved to reactivate their co-chairmanship of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina to consider the current Vietnam crisis.

Secretary Rusk cabled Ambassador Taylor that the diplomatic initiative would not affect Washington's decision to begin the air war, merely its timing.

According to the Pentagon study, the possibility of reviving the Geneva Conference of 1954, which had ended the French Indochina war, "not as a potential negotiating opportunity, but as a convenient vehicle for public expression of a tough U.S. position."

But, the account adds, this "diplomatic gambit" had "faded" by the time Gen. Khanh left Saigon, and the day of his departure Mr. Johnson scheduled a Rolling Thunder 4, for Feb. 28.

The pilots had been standing by, for nearly a week, with the orders to execute a strike being canceled every 24 hours.

But the order to begin the raid was again canceled, a last time, by monsoon weather for four more days.

Rolling Thunder finally rolled on March 2, 1965, when F-100 Super Sabre and F-105 Thunderchief jets of the U.S. Air Force bombed an ammunition depot at Kien Bang, while B-57 bombers driven by F-4 Phantom II fighters-bombers of South Vietnam struck the Quang Khe naval base.

Next—Secretary McNamara seeks to improve effectiveness of U.S. bombing.

World Press Unit Hails U.S. Papers

GENEVA, July 2 (NYT)—"The Supreme Court's decision is a cause of great satisfaction because it vindicates the courage of The New York Times, The Washington Post and the other American newspapers in publishing the documents without fear of the consequences," Ernest Meyer, director of the International Press Institute, said Wednesday.

"It is a great victory for freedom of the press and for democracy the world over," Mr. Meyer, a Frenchman, said.

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Over Program on Pentagon

25-13 Vote Asks House to Cite CBS's Stanton for Contempt

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI).—The House Commerce Committee voted 25 to 13 yesterday to recommend that the House cite the Columbia Broadcasting System and its president, Frank Stanton, for contempt of Congress for refusing to furnish film from its documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon."

The issue is expected to come to a House vote next week after the House should cite Mr. Stanton and the network, and if the Justice Department decides to prosecute the case, it would produce another constitutional confrontation in the courts between the government and the news media.

CBS contends that the First Amendment guarantees a free press shields television from government surveillance, just as the newspaper is shielded by the First Amendment. CBS says that the Constitution protects them against prior restraint.

It is the first time that the House has ever been asked to cite for contempt a television network or one of its officials. House historians could find no case where Congress had ever cited a newspaper or newsman over the constitutional issue of free press.

Police Think Italian Rivals Shot Colombo

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP).—A Police Department spokesman said today that the shooting of reputed crime boss Joseph Colombo Sr. was the result of a "struggle for pre-eminence" in the Italian underworld community.

Robert Daley, deputy commissioner for press relations, told a news conference at police headquarters that "a plot was approved several days before the shooting."

Mr. Daley said that the "plot" embraced other alleged Italian underworld figures.

"New information has come to the police in the last couple of hours which indicates that the shooting (of Colombo) arises from a struggle for pre-eminence among persons in the Italian underworld community," Mr. Daley said.

Since the shooting of Colombo last Monday, police have questioned several reputed crime figures in connection with the slaying.

Colombo showed some signs of improvement today at Roosevelt Hospital, although his condition still remained critical. He has been in a coma since the shooting last Monday morning at an Italian-American unity day rally in Columbus Circle.

Mr. Daley said that "it looks at this time that (Joseph A.) Johnson, the black man who shot Colombo and was in turn slain, was a hired gunman—hired by the Italian underworld community."

Asked if the shooting had been approved by bosses in the Italian underworld, Mr. Daley said, "Obviously."

As Last GIs Withdraw

Hanoi's Buildup Along DMZ Considered Test for Saigon

By Peter Osnes

QUANG TRI, South Vietnam, July 2 (UPI).—The South Vietnamese buildup along the Demilitarized Zone, the biggest in nearly three years, looms as a critical test of the South Vietnamese ability to contain Hanoi's regulars.

Unlike their invasion of Communist supply lines in Laos last February and March, the South Vietnamese are now on home ground and American officers acknowledge that a series of serious setbacks would be difficult to justify.

The Communist threat comes also at a time when the last American units along the DMZ are preparing to withdraw, leaving the string of artillery bases on the frontier entirely to the South Vietnamese.

The exact date of the U.S. units' departure from their remaining two DMZ outposts is unknown, but some junior officers believe it could be as soon as the middle of the month.

For the present, the South Vietnamese will continue to get substantial U.S. helicopter and air support and military sources here said infantry of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division will shift their operations slightly northward.

But barring an almost inconceivable change in American policy, the time when the South Vietnamese could rely on any substantial U.S. ground combat support has passed.

Allied intelligence now places some 10,000 North Vietnamese

It is universally agreed that the most tempting objective for the Communists must be some significant show of strength just before October's presidential election.



President Nixon and Sammy Davis Jr. at the White House Thursday.

'We've Both Come Up in the World'

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—President Nixon, with a little ceremony and subsequent joking, appointed entertainer Sammy Davis Jr. yesterday to the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity.

The 21-member council serves the Office of Economic Opportunity, which concentrates on helping U.S. minorities.

Mr. Davis, 55, stood beside Mr. Nixon's office desk as he signed a commission putting

him on the council for the remainder of a three-year term ending in September, 1972. Mr. Davis also offered his help in fighting drug abuse.

In an amiable mood, the President recalled the first time he met Mr. Davis, when he went to a New York floor show in 1954.

"I'll never forget Sammy, his father and his uncle," Mr. Nixon said. "Since then we've

both come up in the world, haven't we?"

Mrs. Davis was present earlier but left before her husband's commission was signed. Mr. Nixon remarked that he had kidded her by saying he had met Sammy "before she was born."

Mrs. Altavira Gore, a dancer in Mr. Davis's night club review, was 25 years old when they were married last year.

Garrison Says U.S. Tries to Silence Him

By Roy Reed

NEW ORLEANS, July 2 (NYT).—District Attorney John Garrison says his arrest Wednesday on federal charges of accepting bribes to protect gamblers is part of the government's effort to suppress "the truth" about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Rep. Van Derlin, D., Calif., a former TV newsman, called the committee vote an "absolutely outrageous intrusion of freedom of the press. I don't like some of the things CBS did, but that is not for Congress to decide."

Rep. Staggars told newsmen after the meeting that Mr. Stanton had promised, in a letter written the day the subpoena was issued, to furnish the out-takes.

Rep. Staggars read this to mean that the network would produce some of the out-takes.

CBS issued a statement that at no time had it agreed to furnish any of the out-takes and had consistently declined to do so. "This is still our position," the network said.

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Asking Former Rights

Three N.Y. Unions Authorize Strike Against Postal Service

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP).—Three postal-unions locals, including the 27,000-member Manhattan-Long Island Postal Union, which led last year's strike, voted overwhelmingly yesterday to authorize a walkout against the one-day-old U.S. Postal Service.

The locals authorized their representatives to take strike action if necessary late this month when a 45-day extension of contract negotiations runs out. A strike cannot come before July 30 or 31, when the extension runs out.

Joining besides the MBPU local were the 3,000-member American Postal Workers' Union and Brooklyn Local 251 of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, with 2,000 members.

The MBPU vote was 10,845 in favor of strike authorization and 608 against.

The workers are demanding the same rights, protections and grievance procedures under the new U.S. Postal Service, a semi-private corporation, as they enjoyed previously under the government-run Post Office Department.

Longshoremen Strike
SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (AP).—Civilian cargo shipping came to a virtual halt on American West Coast today from Seattle to San Diego in the first coastwide strike by longshoremen in 23 years.

"No change," said James Robertson, an official of the employers' Pacific Maritime Association, as the strike entered its second day along the entire coast.

In 24 ports between the Canadian and Mexican borders, most of the 15,000 members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union have been idled.

"We can't lose," said Joe Glick, an ILWU official in Los Angeles. The last ILWU strike, in 1948, lasted 95 days.

The longshoremen are asking higher pay, guaranteed weekly wages and a pension at 62.

Mail, military cargo and passenger baggage continued to be handled by mutual agreement, but all other dock work halted at 8 a.m. yesterday. Negotiations broke off late Wednesday night, less than two hours before the ILWU's five-year contract expired at midnight.

Copper Workers Out
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 2 (UPI).—Copper company workers in eight states went on strike yesterday as their contracts expired.

Pickets representing 36,000 striking workers in a combine of 25 unions marched outside the mines of major companies in Utah, Arizona, Montana, Nevada and New Mexico, Texas, Washington and New Jersey.

Eight companies were idled by the strike, including the Big Four of Kennecott, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge and American Smelting and Refining.

Draft Lottery
Due in July Even If Law Is Delayed
WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said today that the draft lottery for 1972 will be held in July even if Congress does not complete action on legislation to extend the draft law.

The lottery had been scheduled July 1, but was postponed when House-Senate conferees failed to reach agreement on the draft bill. The basic law expired at midnight Wednesday.

Mr. Laird said youths who will fall into the draft pool next year—largely 18-year-olds—should be told now their lottery number will be so they can begin making plans.

The lottery—a random drawing of birth dates—will determine which youths will be called first in the draft beginning Jan. 1, 1972.

Mr. Laird also said he was not in favor of using his power to draft men who have lost deferments. A provision written into the old draft law allows the drafting of men whose deferments have expired, even after the law expired June 30.

Six Mexican Students Hit In Gun Battle

One Wounded Critically In Fighting at Puebla

PUEBLA, Mexico, July 2 (UPI).

At least six students were wounded, one critically, when gun battles broke out yesterday in the main square of this industrial city and at the nearby campus of Puebla University, Red Cross officials said.

Witnesses said about 1,000 students were involved. They said two groups of students fired pistols and threw rocks at each other.

Police, the governor's office and university officials declined to comment.

The rector of the university and the school's 38 trustees resigned today to protest the battle.

Ignacio Flores Rojas, a 47-year-old lawyer, said in his resignation that "protesting interests" are propelling the university "toward a fatal destiny."

Mexico's 4th Biggest
Mr. Flores took office three months ago as head of the 14,000-student public institution, fourth largest in Mexico. His resignation was accepted by the trustees, who then unanimously tendered their own resignation to the university's faculties.

Witnesses said the students began fighting outside the administrative headquarters building in downtown Puebla yesterday, apparently in protest over elections held Wednesday for the university's board of governors. They said the fighting quickly spread to the campus, four miles out of town. Students turned over 18 city buses in the riot, witnesses said.

One of the wounded students was hit in the chest and was in critical condition. Red Cross officials said.

Merchants in the downtown area closed their shops during the seven hours of fighting, according to witnesses.

Puebla, a city of about 500,000 persons, is located about 85 miles southeast of Mexico City.

Police Held Off
Police made no arrests and would not interfere with the fighting, witnesses said.

The shooting halted about 4 p.m., they said.

Observers said the fighting yesterday was the most serious of any of the numerous incidents which have struck Puebla University over the past five years.

Golden Gate Bridge: Paid in Full

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (UPI).—The Golden Gate Bridge at last is paid for, 25 years after its completion.

A \$2,880,700 check to the Bank of America yesterday retired the last of the \$33,000,000 in general obligation bonds issued to finance the design and construction of the bridge in the 1930s. It was opened May 27, 1937. In a ceremony on the bridge yesterday, one of the bonds was symbolically burned.

The span still requires millions of dollars for upkeep and repair, including \$7,000,000 in the next few years to replace supporting cables. Other millions are needed for painting, a perpetual job. It takes 4 1/2 years to paint the bridge completely and as soon as the job is completed, it starts again.

When the bridge was opened on May 27, 1937, it was expected that "eventually" there would be 10 million vehicles a year crossing it. "Last year, we had over 33 million vehicles," bridge district manager Dale Gehring said yesterday.

IATA Consensus Is for Fare Of About \$200 Across Atlantic

MONTREAL, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Delegates at the International Air Transport Association conference here are "generally agreed" on the need to offer special North Atlantic fares in the "plus or minus \$200 region," H. Don Reynolds, the conference chairman, said today.

Mr. Reynolds, however, said some airlines are against the idea of an advance purchase plan because they feel it would be inefficient and costly to administer. Under an advance purchase plan, a passenger gets the lower rate if he pays for the flight some months in advance.

"With low-level fares we get into an entirely different concept of costing and pricing," Mr. Reynolds said.

Many Different Ideas
Mr. Reynolds said the delegates, who began discussing special low-level fares this morning, have many different ideas as to how such schemes could be operated and "at this stage we don't know whether it should be group or individual advance booking or some other type of plan."

The conference, which began four days ago, is expected to last a month. Mr. Reynolds said low-level fares will be among the topics discussed "down to the last gavel."

Meanwhile, in New York, Icelandic Airlines announced a new round-trip youth fare of \$165 on its jet route between New York and Luxembourg.

The fare, effective Aug. 1, subject to U.S. government approval, will be the lowest offered to individual passengers on flights between the United States and Europe.

All youths aged 12 through 29 who show passport proof of age will be eligible, Icelandic said.

A high-season roundtrip fare of \$185 will be in effect for West-bound passengers from Aug. 1 through Sept. 10 and also for ten days before and after Christmas and Easter for passengers flying in either direction. Passengers whose flights overlap the high and low seasons will be charged \$175.

Lightning Strikes 747 Over N.Y.C.
NEW YORK, July 2 (AP).—An incoming Aer Lingus 747 was struck by lightning while flying a holding pattern over Long Island last night, but landed safely at Kennedy Airport, the airline said today.

The lightning bolt cracked the pilot's windshield, said a spokesman, but did not obliterate the pilot's view. The plane was brought down immediately out of the holding pattern to land.

There were no injuries, and the 337 passengers were not told that lightning had struck the aircraft, said the spokesman.

Lightning also struck the RCA Building in Rockefeller Center yesterday and hurled a 200-pound piece of limestone 70 stories down to the street. Two men suffered leg cuts and bruises when the limestone shattered on hitting the ground.

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Mrs. Binh's New 'Peace Plan'

An offer to link prisoner release directly to troop withdrawal is the principal new feature of the "peace plan" presented by the Viet Cong's Mrs. Binh in Paris Thursday. This is a major and positive development. The offer meets Mr. Nixon's insistence that the other side not merely promise to discuss prisoner release but make a definite commitment to release prisoners. It provides a seemingly ironclad way to assure the return of the POWs. And it gives a large boost to those in the Congress and the country at large who believe that the only further reason for the United States to linger in Indochina is to assure that all prisoners come home. This is particularly relevant because a Senate-House conference is currently hung up on the Mansfield amendment to the draft bill. The amendment, urging the President to withdraw within nine months if the prisoners are released, has been accepted by the Senate and rejected—though not by much—by the House.

Just to the extent that the new offer makes it easier for the United States to retrieve the prisoners, however, it will be objectionable to Mr. Nixon, for it does not promise to satisfy his primary war aim, which is to give the Saigon government a reasonable chance to survive without continuing American ground combat support. It is, of course, precisely Hanoi's and the Viet Cong's primary war aim to thwart Mr. Nixon in his effort to select the government of South Vietnam. So it is understandable that the new "peace plan" places no obligation of withdrawal on the troops of North Vietnam and that President Thieu and his circle would be ineligible for the proposed "government of national concord." These features would bestow on the Communists a degree of leverage in arranging South Vietnam's future which Mr. Nixon has shown no inclination to allow them to have. Throw in the obvious point that a commitment to complete withdrawal would preclude Mr. Nixon's planned 45,000-man residual force

—which he deems essential in order to permit the Saigon government to fight on in the highly technological style to which the United States has accustomed it—and it is not hard to see why he may find Mrs. Binh's plan objectionable.

The President's choice, then, has never been sharper. The Viet Cong offer suggests enough movement—on the crucial prisoner issue—so that Mr. Nixon can no longer seek refuge in the contention that the Communist position has not budged. He can no longer, in effect, hide behind the prisoners. Quite probably, this was Mrs. Binh's intent: to squeeze the President against the Senate and his domestic critics on one side, and his support of President Thieu, who is up for re-election in October, on the other. For if Mr. Nixon moves on the path now apparently opened to retrieve the prisoners, he risks undoing President Thieu and the effort to sustain an independent non-Communist government in Saigon.

The dilemma unquestionably is harsh, and it is not at all certain that the new "peace plan" in all its seven points can clear the way to a negotiated solution. Yet if Mr. Nixon flinches from his dilemma and avoids serious efforts to explore the Viet Cong plan, he tempts other troubles as well. In particular, he risks losing a chance—which may or may not recur soon—to reclaim the prisoners, who have suffered too long and whose continued suffering has become, with no little administrative encouragement, a matter of tremendous political significance at home. There are worse things than complicating the political fortunes of President Thieu and one of them would be to lose a precious opportunity to bargain for the return of the POWs. It is conceivable, furthermore, that the Viet Cong and Hanoi may be willing to pay a certain price—in terms of immediate political arrangements in Saigon—in order to pry the United States out of Vietnam. The Viet Cong offer may sharpen a dilemma for Mr. Nixon. But it offers an opportunity as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Closer Look at the Trade Deficit

At first glance the announcement that the economy has suffered its first trade deficit two months running in 21 years seems to prove the administration's contention that the United States has got to "get tough" with its competitors abroad. In the first five months of 1971, the value of American exports barely exceeded the value of imports. This, it will be said, is obviously a situation which a country with our costly overseas commitments cannot for long sustain. Certainly the new figures will be used as further ammunition by those who fear American exports are becoming less competitive and, as well, by American business and labor interests seeking quota or tariff protection.

In at least two significant senses, however, the figures are seriously misleading. First, from the consumer viewpoint, imports are more to be welcomed for their healthy depressant impact on domestic price levels than scorned for the added competition they offer to homemade goods. Instead of a headline reading "U.S. Trade Position Worsens," it would be just as apt to say: "U.S. Consumer Position Brightens." The labor movement used to recognize this very well, in the days before its judgment on such matters was cornered by the minority of unions engaged in production of goods in international commerce. This is not to rule

out appropriate relief to industries facing damaging import competition; it is to rebut the common presumptive tendency, fostered by industry and administration alike, to ascribe trade ills to unfair foreign competition rather than, say, to inflation or inept management or hungry labor.

Moreover, as Lawrence Krause of Brookings points out in "Foreign Policy," increasingly the United States is producing and exporting services rather than goods, agriculture excepted. This means the trade deficit is likely to increase over the long run. Far from lamenting this trend, Mr. Krause considers it "desirable" and he counts on an increase in returns on American investments abroad to more than compensate for the decline.

The overall meaning of this analysis is plain. Efforts to make American exports more competitive are necessary and appropriate, but the condition of the relatively small export sector should not be confused with the condition of the economy as a whole. American consumers should not be denied the benefits in cost and choice of imports, merely for the sake of inefficient domestic producers. And the national interest in good political relations with other developed countries should not be surrendered to a narrow, special-interest cause.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Space Tragedy

Was there some mechanical fault? Or did 24 long, weightless days in space carry these three brave men up to, and beyond, the limit of human endurance? It is a humbling thought to set beside the arrogance of man's space achievement. All the world must salute the courage of the cosmonauts, and mourn their deaths. When men go out in space, they go not as emissaries of one bloc or another. They go as the standard bearers of mankind.

—From the Sun (London).

By a coincidence that might be of consequence, the death of the Soviet cosmonauts occurs at the very moment when the United States and the U.S.S.R. have signed in Houston the first convention for cooperation in space rescue operations. It is more than ever to be hoped today that this convention is only a beginning. But this beginning might have great promise, since the

principle of adapting the docking devices of the rescue vessels to space vehicles of the other nation might be a first step toward common orbital stations born of the associated technologies of those who have been for so long only rivals.

Let's not indulge in too great illusions as far as the very near future is concerned. Investments for prestige and power and strategic implications are of so much weight in space that internationalization is not for tomorrow.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

How long can man's thirst for adventure be quenched? Already the scientists are speculating whether the spacemen came up against some mysterious "gravity barrier." And human curiosity can never resist the lure of a barrier. In years to come will the cosmonauts be remembered as the last of a heroic line—or as martyrs whose deaths blazed the trail for a new advance in science?

—From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 3, 1896

NEW YORK—According to advices received in Vancouver, B.C. by the last mail steamer from Japan, the latter power has received a warning from Russia to the effect that the Japanese troops must retire from the island of Formosa. A large Russian army of 100,000 strong is said to be massing at Vladivostok and a powerful squadron is ready to cooperate with it. There is also an English squadron in the area. The island will have a troubled future, one way or another.

Fifty Years Ago

July 3, 1921

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Jack Dempsey blasted France's hopes of obtaining the world's heavyweight championship for the first time by knocking out Georges Carpentier in the fourth round of a short but hard-fought fight before 90,000 spectators. Until the 4th, the Frenchman had outboxed Dempsey, but at the beginning of that round, Dempsey rushed out and pounded Carpentier unmercifully. He dropped the Frenchman with a hard right to the jaw. He was up at nine but another right put him away for keeps.



"Well, If I Lose, Say at Least That You'll Demand a Run-Off?"

From Rags to \$80 a Year

By James P. Sterba

DJAKARTA—"I wouldn't have believed it," said an Indonesian student who returned to his country this month after six years of study in Europe. "I got back here, and for the first time I thought to myself that maybe we can make it."

He noted that most of his country's children now wore clothes instead of rags, that the roads were less bumpy, that steel-reinforced concrete bridges spanned rivers where wooden ones had washed out annually. Airlines ran on schedule, beggars are less noticeable.

There are still many pessimists in Indonesia, however, who see this nation of islands—the fifth largest nation in the world in area and population—destined to be a crippled, hungry and angry world-dependent. Many of the long-range projections are bleak, and one can still find many families in Djakarta living in squalor. Per-capita income is still less than \$80 a year.

Yet, five years after an era of seemingly chronic economic and political instability, long-time observers see more hope now than at any other time since 1946, when the leaders of Indonesia declared their independence from the Dutch colonial rulers. Travelers returning after a long absence use words like "miraculous" and "spectacular" in describing the changes they see, although many of the changes are admittedly superficial.

Suharto's Role

The progress has occurred under the leadership of President Suharto and the group of generals who assumed power after crushing an attempted Communist take-over in 1965. By force—some say by severe repression—they tightened military control and pushed political processes into dormancy in an attempt to create a climate for development in place of a tradition of religious and ideological bloodshed.

This year Suharto loosened the reins ever so slightly. Under careful stage-managing and an overlay of force, about 57 million Indonesians are to vote today in the first national election for representatives since 1955. Government officials contend that the election is the first step toward popular democracy and the gradual end of military rule.

Although its foreign policy involves active non-alignment and it is seeking renewed friendship with Communist countries, Indonesia is also leaning heavily toward the West.

Two years ago, when Richard Nixon became the first American President to set foot on Indonesian soil, he was planning on Indonesia his hopes for a resurgent non-Communist Asia. Nothing since then appears to have dimmed those hopes. Economic progress, under capitalist tutelage, has, if anything, raised them.

For a period four years ago, when inflation peaked at an astronomical level, Indonesia has settled into economic sobriety. The rupiah inflated last year by less than 8 percent, a better performance than that of the U.S. dollar.

In the 1950s, Suharto's predecessor, Sukarno, spent vast amounts of borrowed money on facades of world leadership, like military hardware and giant monuments, while roads and irrigation systems disintegrated. Now Indonesia is spending its money on rehabilitating roads and communications networks.

Into the third year of its first five-year plan, the government is spending more than a third of its budget on development projects and less than 3 percent on defense—and this in a nation run by the military. In 1963 Sukarno spent 87 percent on defense.

Foreign investors, once frightened off by the country's volatility, have been pouring in for three years in a quest for vast untapped resources of oil, minerals and timber. Indonesians who once sent their earnings out as soon as possible are putting them into banks here in record amounts.

Rice production increased to some 12 million tons last year,

surpassing expectations, and Indonesia is looking forward to being self-sufficient in rice by the mid-1970s.

Timber production has doubled, and oil experts predict that this year's production will hit a million barrels a day. In the next two years, export earnings from minerals are expected to shoot up after several years of exploration and construction.

Though the economic gains are evident, they do not prevent vocal dissatisfaction in the political arena, where critics of the government assert that the election is little more than a public-relations stunt to legitimize the military's continued rule in the guise of democracy. A Western diplomat commented wryly, "This election is in the great democratic tradition of Taiwan and South Vietnam." But a ranking government official said: "This is an experiment—a small first step. You can't expect us to go from military rule to pure democracy overnight."

Suharto, who long ago traded his uniform for a business suit, has pledged to reduce the size of the military. Last year he put more than 60 generals on the retirement list, but this is still a country with a state of mind that regards a uniform as a status symbol and requires Adam Malik, Indonesia's most prominent civilian, to salute before shaking hands with local officials.

The military men argue that they are the only group with the talent and organizational skills to run the country and push development.

The relative economic stability has been built on a mountain of I.O.U.'s. The Indonesians owe other countries about \$4 billion in loans and interest. Until last year they concentrated on holding off the creditors; this year they are scheduled to make their first repayments.

The educational system is in extremely poor condition. With teachers generally earning less than \$10 a month—not enough to live on, even in Indonesia—the quality of education is dismally low. The department of education estimates that there are no places for more than six million children aged 7 to 15. Health care is in about the same state. In Djakarta, the most advanced city in Indonesia, with a population of five mil-

lion, there is one hospital bed for every 1,200 people. Those are symptoms of the major problem—overpopulation. Although experts warn that it can overcome the most successful development efforts, birth control programs are not a major priority and have just gotten underway.

Estimates of the population range from 115 million to 123 million. Although the outer islands lack people—about 1,000 of the 13,697 are populated—some 78 million people are crowded onto the island of Java, which has an area of just under 49,000 square miles—about the size of New York State.

The stability and the economic growth have had little impact on the daily lives of most Indonesians. Observers fear that unless their lot steadily improves they will form the grist for a Communist resurgence.

The Indonesian Communist party was crushed in 1965 and subsequently banned. Hundreds of thousands of Communists and innocents, it is estimated, were slaughtered in the nightmare that followed the attempted takeover. It is believed, however, that hundreds of thousands of sympathizers escaped death or arrest.

In 1968 remnants organizing in central Java were discovered and eliminated. Although now largely inactive, they are believed to be quietly picking up the pieces. The government has continued a vigorous campaign to ferret them out.

Indonesia earnestly wants to take a place among the important nations of the world, a place many of its young leaders argue is warranted because of size and population alone. Whether it can do so is unclear. It is out of the hospital bed and looking at the sun, and its progress has made its doctors jubilant. But they worry about a relapse.

Constitutional Order

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Law has always pervaded American life. Lawyers dominate our politics and interpret our Constitution. Even the American Revolution was cast in the form of a return to legality—a revolt against a lawless king.

Not surprisingly, therefore, Americans have a more conscious concern than other peoples with constitutional order. They insist that the great decisions of public policy not only win political approval but accord with deeper national understandings, moral and historical.

A sense that something has gone wrong in this natural order, this deeper rhythm, must play a significant part in the present American mood. When polls show a shattering loss of national optimism, it is not just that we are in a war whose results distress the public but that we get there by irregular means—unnatural means, in the Shakespearean sense.

All this is in the background of the First Amendment cases just decided by the Supreme Court. When the self-congratulatory editorials have been forgotten, along with the hostility openly displayed toward the new papers by two members of the court, the opinions in *New York Times v. United States* will be read for their view of the American political understanding.

For the clash within the court was not over the meaning of the First Amendment in some verbal sense. It was over the allocation of power in our democracy.

A majority of the court agreed that certain defense and diplomatic information ought to be kept confidential, and that publication of some of the documents involved in these cases would create risks to the national interest. But only for Chief Justice Burger, Justice Harlan and Justice Blackmun did it follow that the President had the power to prevent publication.

The dissenters' view of executive power was set out in Justice Harlan's opinion. It was a strikingly expansive view. Justice Harlan said that the

President, because of his constitutional primacy in foreign affairs, has absolute power to keep any matter affecting foreign or security policy secret. Further, even without the support of congressional legislation, he can call on the courts to enforce his decisions by injunction.

Finally, the courts in Justice Harlan's view would have virtually no reviewing function: If the head of a cabinet department had declared the national security to be jeopardized by some proposed publication, the only judicial review would be to make sure that the material at issue was within the "compass" of the President's foreign relations power.

Anyone would hesitate to say this of a judge as thoughtful and as concerned with history as John Marshall Harlan, but that conception of executive power is difficult to square with American premises. To say that the President has primacy in foreign affairs is one thing; it is another to say that he has absolute legal power to exclude the public from the formation of policy.

A Practical Test

Of course, no government can conduct its diplomatic relations on the basis of opinion polls. But it is surely the American constitutional understanding that a president must seek broad public support for his policies; otherwise there would be no purposes in the Constitution's requirements for ratification of treaties by the Senate and declaration of war by Congress.

As it happens, we have just had a test of presidential power in foreign affairs unrestrained by the normal process of public consultation—a practical, not a legal, test. That was the process by which President Johnson expanded the American involvement in Vietnam into full-scale war.

Put to one side the question of how far planning for an enlarged war had gone in 1964. It is beyond doubt that in 1965, when he had decided in favor of massive bombing and troop

involvement, Mr. Johnson deliberately concealed the true measure of these decisions from the public. He pretended for months that American policy was not really changing, and he never brought to view the real debate about U.S. interests that underlay the decision for war.

That way of carrying out the President's foreign affairs responsibility has been found constitutionally wrong, in the profoundest sense, by the American people. Their distrust now, their distrust in the world of political leaders, stems to a great degree from President Johnson's calculated failure to take them into his confidence on the ultimate issue of war.

Our constitutional order is not one of centralized power. It is a system of divided governmental authority checked by an open society. There are terrible risks, but after Vietnam it is not at all clear that the alternative is less risky.

You are now in the position of making demands on the First Amendment. Chief Justice Burger told counsel for The Washington Post in the argument of these cases, But the framers of the amendment wrote it into the Constitution for the benefit not of the press but of the country. They created the system they did, as Brandeis said, not because it was efficient but because they feared power.

JOHN HESSE.

Letters

Kraft on Ellsberg

I am compelled to write regarding certain aspects of Joseph Kraft's column of this morning (July 1) regarding Daniel Ellsberg. Mr. Kraft recalls how Ellsberg "embarrassed everybody" at a Kennedy luncheon by his admissions of complicity in the war effort. One has only to envision the guest list at a 1963 Kennedy function to appreciate the widespread discomfort. It would doubtless have served the war-makers' egos better had Ellsberg kept his torment to himself, or at least, like Albert Speer, revealed it 25 years too late. But what service would it have done America?

Leaving aside any of a number of justifications for the fear of a man in Ellsberg's position that he might be under FBI surveillance, I must move to Mr. Kraft's most astounding assertion of all: that the war in Indochina is "a shabby affair in an insignificant country distant from the big issues of world history." Does the death of a million innocent civilians during "a decade of illegal American occupation of their insignificant homeland" qualify the war as a shabby affair, or is there some other criterion for his judgment? Is he so locked into fifties-think that he views global politics as being for all peoples on the balance of power between Washington and Moscow? Obviously, for Mr. Kraft the generation gap is blasted by the war and its domestic shock waves "cannot for long matter much to most Americans." Little wonder then that someone who can so complacently present these neo-jingoistic platitudes in the guise of mature, objective reflections finds it so difficult to come to grips with Ellsberg's "ego involvement" and the psychological context of his recent actions. I have also met and spoken with Dan Ellsberg, and have nothing but respect and admiration for the man and his beliefs. If anyone, is the real American hero of the war.

JONATHAN KING.

Rostow's Views

However well versed an insider he may be, as an adviser, Mr. W. W. Rostow, in his article, "The Morality of Nations" (Herald Tribune, June 30), reveals an extraordinary naïveté with respect to the subject of morality. He repeatedly confuses expediency and that which already exists with moral right, that which ought to be. The labyrinth in which he claims to hold one end of the thread. The most obvious proof of the confusion and of the inverted sense of values conveyed by his remarks (distinctly reminiscent of the tone of President Johnson's self-righteous and near martyr-like television appearances during the last years of his term in the White House) is in his closing statement that "the ultimate sin" is a "sanctioned self-righteousness."

In the face of the hundreds of thousands of deaths in the Indo-China conflict (perhaps more directly related to U.S. involvement than any figure 44,910 Americans), it seems rather evident to me that the question of certain attitudes and postures is totally irrelevant and is nothing but a distraction from Rostow's inability to answer his own questions. May I suggest that Mr. Rostow and Mr. Felt get up off their knees? They'll have a much better perspective on the questions. Besides, divine intervention at this time seems unlikely.

DAVID J. COHEN.

Underground Press

Mr. Armand Gudjonson has a point in criticizing the lead of my article on the "underground press" (Herald Tribune, June 30). I meant to write, "One of the liveliest manifestations of American influence abroad is in the so-called underground press," but I left out the word "in." If he has not blown his stack at this point, he would have read on, and perceived that I was making a gently ironic observation: that American influence—as pervasive among the young critics of our society in Europe as among its most uncritical admirers in the world of business. I like American folk music and jazz, for example, but I wonder why Europeans would prefer it to their own music. I also wonder why many of them prefer "le dragageur" or "le pin" to an old-fashioned cafe or bistro?

If Mr. Gudjonson had read on, he would also have learned that I described "underground press" as a misnomer, and referred only to the pot-pop-and-porn journals as lifted from American sources. And he would have found that I saw the "underground" papers as, despite their shortcomings, encouraging sign that a free press will survive even in the age of mergers and conformity.

JOHN HESSE.

News Analysis

Effect of Turkey's Barring
Opium Poppy Awaited in U.S.

By Richard Severo

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPI).—Turkey's decision to stop the production of opium poppies is a sign of that nation's desire to maintain good relations with the United States. But serious questions remain as to whether it will have any real effect on America's drug problem, even though President Nixon has hailed it as "by far the most significant breakthrough that has been achieved in stopping the source of supply of heroin."

The Federal Bureau of Narcotics has estimated that in recent years, Turkish farmers have been supplying about 80 percent of the illicit supply of morphine used to make the heroin sought by American addicts. But it is also true that Afghanistan, Iran, Burma and Laos produce opium poppies, that their policing techniques are less than adequate,

Taiwan Deal
On Drugs for
GIs Reported

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI).—A secret Defense Department report indicates that the Nationalist Chinese sold 70 tons of weapons to a Laotian general for opium, which was then sold to U.S. soldiers in Vietnam, Rep. Paul Rogers has revealed.

Defense Department officials promised to investigate and provide details of the transaction. Officials in charge of the department's anti-drug campaign said they knew nothing about the report.

Rep. Rogers, D., Fla., refused to make the report public, but in a letter to the Pentagon, he asked that the report be acknowledged that the Pentagon was the source of his information.

"You should thoroughly document these charges before throwing them out," said Rep. Anchor Nelson, R., Minn. "There are plenty of problems with Pentagon papers without this committee adding to them."

Other Deals Reported
Rep. Rogers said the big transaction occurred between August and November, but similar deals have taken place within the past four years.

Included among the weapons traded to the Laotian general were American M-16 rifles, Rep. Rogers said. He added that the opium had come from Burma and that the Laotian official was "a very prominent and high-ranking general."

Earlier, Gen. Robert Taber, the deputy assistant secretary of defense for manpower, told Rep. Rogers's subcommittee on health that all American soldiers will be able to take advantage of amnesty programs if they turn themselves in as drug users.

The amnesty program had been run by the military on a trial basis. The Marine Corps had refused to participate, but Marine Gen. Robert Courtney said the Marines now will join the Army, Navy and Air Force in the program, Gen. Taber said.

Syria Breaks Off
Pipeline-Royalty
Talks With IPC

BEIRUT, July 2 (UPI).—Syria has broken off negotiations with the International Petroleum Consortium (IPC) over a proposed pipeline through the Golan Heights, a Syrian official said.

A statement by the government in Damascus threatening "proper action at the proper time" against the Iraq Petroleum Co. has aroused fears in oil quarters here of a new Middle East oil crisis, the official said.

During the last crisis, late in 1968, between Syria and IPC, which is owned by American, British, French and Dutch interests, the government seized all the company's property in Syria and shut off the flow of oil for three months. The property was released and the oil allowed to flow again only after the government agreed to raise the government's transit royalties by 50 percent, from \$28 million annually to \$40 million.

IPC owns a pipeline that carries Iraqi crude to Baniyas, a terminal on the Syrian Mediterranean coast, and to Tripoli, in northern Lebanon. The pipeline, currently operating at full capacity of over a million barrels a day, runs 555 miles from Kirkuk, in northern Iraq, to Baniyas, and 535 miles from Kirkuk to Tripoli.



PLAY TIME—One of the performers in the San Diego water show playing with 2 dolphins. . . or vice-versa.

Cosmonauts' Funeral Held;
Death Cause Still a Secret

(Continued from Page 1)

night were saying that a small hole developed in the craft after it detached from the Salyut and this proved disastrous upon re-entry.

It was not known when authorities would provide a full explanation of the deaths of Lt. Col. Georgi T. Dobrovolski, 43, the commander, Vladimir N. Volkov, 35, the flight engineer, and Viktor I. Patseyev, 38, the test engineer.

Watched on TV
The funeral itself, held under bright, sunny skies, and watched by millions on television this afternoon, was attended by the Soviet Communist party, government, military, scientific, and cultural figures. It was a military funeral even though two of the three cosmonauts were civilians.

After lying in state yesterday, and seen by tens of thousands of people, the cosmonauts were cremated last night.

Their urns, covered by flowers, were placed on gun carriages which were pulled by armored personnel carriers for about a half mile into Red Square. The families of the dead walked behind the carriages, and behind them were Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and President Nikolai V. Podgorny among other dignitaries. All the remaining Soviet cosmonauts also walked along, flanked by soldiers marching in slow goose step.

Following the funeral orations, the cosmonauts' bodies were placed in a special container and taken to the crematorium.

Czech TV Figure
Receives Heavier
Term on Appeal
VIENNA, July 2 (AP).—Vladimir Skutina, a prominent Czechoslovak television producer, writer and a staunch supporter of Alexander Dubcek in 1968, yesterday was sentenced to jail for four years and two months. Prosecution and defense had appealed his conviction to a two-year term last Feb. 18.

The stiffer penalty was handed down by the district court at Hradec Kralove, the Czechoslovak news agency, CTK, reported. The sentence also bans Skutina from working for the information media for three years.

CTK said that Mr. Skutina was charged with "incitement, slander and libel" against the Czechoslovak republic and its representatives, slandering of a state of the world Socialist system and its representative and approving of a criminal act. The crimes allegedly were committed between October, 1969, and mid-April, 1969.

Sato's Cabinet Quits
To Permit Reshuffle
TOKYO, July 2 (AP).—Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's cabinet resigned today so that he can form a new government. Informal sources said Mr. Sato will announce his new lineup Monday.

The cabinet had been in office since January, 1970. Mr. Sato decided to shuffle it after the upper house elections Sunday, in which his Liberal Democratic party lost one seat.

Italy's Hotels
Stay Open in
3-Day StrikeServices Curtailed;
Other Walkouts Due

ROME, July 2 (AP).—A three-day nationwide hotel strike went into its second day today with hotel owners asserting that 60 percent of hotel employees are ignoring the strike call. The unions said, however, that only 15 percent decided to work.

Whichever is correct, hotels remained open—but most of them with curtailed bar, restaurant, porter and room services at a time when Italy is engulfed by millions of sun-seeking tourists.

Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin held meetings with union and hotel representatives in an effort to break the deadlock in the fourth nationwide hotel strike in four months.

Mr. Donat Cattin's proposal to raise the monthly minimum wage for hotel employees to \$120 and reduce the work week from 48 hours to 40 had already been turned down by the management as unacceptable.

In the meantime, blue-collar state workers voted for a one-day national strike next Wednesday, and railway workers were called out for a one-day walkout July 19 over better working conditions.

Milan Buses Halt
In Milan, bus drivers walked off their jobs for three hours and said they would do the same Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday to protest the breakdown of wage negotiations.

In Rome the hotel strike was scheduled to last five days. The strike cut off the large luxury or first-class hotels, which employ a large number of workers.

Many smaller hotels and boarding houses in the capital and seaside resorts are family establishments that can offer services even if some of their employees are on strike.

On the Adriatic Riviera, around Rimini, striking hotel workers returned to their jobs, since their walkout was confined to 24 hours. In Milan hotel employees were expected to go back to work tomorrow, since they started their strike a day earlier.

7 Top Designers
Leave Italy's
Fashion Group

ROME, July 2 (UPI).—Seven of Italy's best-known designers quit the national fashion organization today.

Roberto Capucci, Fabiani, Federico Forquet, Pino Lancetti, Heinz Riva, Andre Laug and Barocco handed in their resignations, they or their colleagues reported, amid charges of politics and mismanagement by the government-sponsored Camera Nazionale della Moda.

The resignations capped a months-long feud about who is or is not a high-fashion designer and who has the right to say so—and to hand out government grants to help pay for the fashion shows which bring hundreds of foreign buyers here four times a year.

Other designers have quit or said today they will quit the group, which coordinates activities in an industry which garnered Italy \$2.68 billion in foreign sales last year.

Those figures include high fashion, ready-to-wear, accessories and textiles, a combination second only to cars and machines as Italy's leading export industry.

Manila Court
Seizes Time Inc.
Property in Suit

MANILA, July 2 (Reuters).—A Manila court has ordered the attachment of all properties here of Time Inc., a private American corporation, pending a 50-million-peso (\$15 million) libel suit filed against it by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.

Judge Jesus Jimenez, of the Manila Court of First Instance, told reporters an order granting a writ of attachment was issued yesterday after the suit was filed.

The case arose from an article published in the April 12 issue of Time magazine. The 52-year-old chief of state charged in his 18-page complaint that the article depicted him as "a dishonest official," "a corrupt," "a dictator" and "immoral."

Judge Jimenez said the president, represented by a battery of lawyers headed by two retired Supreme Court justices, had posted a three million peso (\$480,000) bond to cover any damages Time Inc. might incur due to the attachment should the complaint later be found to be baseless.

Bronchial Ills Replace Cholera as Worst Killer

E. Pakistan Refugees Face New Peril

CALCUTTA, July 2 (UPI).—Pneumonia and bronchitis have replaced cholera as the biggest killer of East Pakistan war refugees exposed to chilling monsoon rains. West Bengal state's director of health services said today.

"The need of the hour here is not inoculation now, but tarpaulins—in fact any type of cover that can protect the refugees from rains," said Dr. P. Saha.

Dr. Saha said thousands of refugees were living with no overhead cover and rain was taking a heavy toll, particularly among the old and among sick refugees, many of them exhausted

by their journey from East Pakistan.

Dr. Saha said he did not have any formal statistics on deaths that could be attributed to exposure to wet and cold, but reports he received indicated that they replaced cholera as the biggest threat to the refugees.

State health officials are still recording an average of 352 cholera cases each day, with an average 59 deaths daily.

Dr. Saha said the number of cholera cases among the refugees now was no higher than the normal incidence of the disease in West Bengal at this time of year.

Other state government officials said the total of refugees in India's West Bengal state at more than five million. More than seven million refugees are reported to have crossed into India from East Pakistan.

West Bengal's director of relief and rehabilitation, B. Mandal, said refugees were continuing to cross the border into India at the rate of 25,000 to 40,000 a day.

India Assails Yahya Statement
NEW DELHI, July 2 (AP).—Foreign Minister Swarni Singh declared today that Pakistani President Yahya Khan's broadcast four days ago was "obnoxious" and would "pave the way for the breakup" of Pakistan.

Mr. Singh told Parliament that Mr. Yahya—by announcing he would impose his own constitution and would not make any political settlement with the banned Awami League of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman—had "negotiated for all time to come any chances of return of democracy" to Pakistan.

The broadcast, Mr. Singh said, had "created a situation in which his (Mr. Yahya's) action alone will be mainly responsible for the people of Bangladesh, who are carrying on the struggle for freedom and getting rid of the stranglehold of the military regime."

Soviet Maneuvers Over
VIENNA, July 2 (UPI).—Warsaw Pact air and ground forces held maneuvers on Czechoslovak and East German territory June 24 through today, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK announced.

N.Y. Suit Filed
On Pakistan Ship
Carrying Arms

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP).—A suit was filed in federal court today to prevent the departure of a ship believed to be carrying arms to Pakistan, the vessel shipped over to Port Newark in New Jersey and was due to sail later in the day.

The action was filed in the Southern District of New York against the Regional Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs, and attorneys conceded that the court might not act before the ship leaves.

The ship, the 10,000-ton freighter, Kaptai of Pakistani registry, was moored at a New York pier earlier this week, but it was moved to a New Jersey pier a few days ago.

Albert Blaustein, a Rutgers Law School professor, filed the suit and originally had named the ship as defendant, seeking to prevent its departure. He said he is working for the "Bangla-Desh American Foundation."

Argentina Puts
Falklands Claim
Off Indefinitely

LONDON, July 2 (AP).—Argentina has agreed to shelve its claim to sovereignty over the British Falkland Islands colony in the South Atlantic indefinitely, the Foreign Office said today.

A spokesman said the two countries had agreed to establish air links between Argentina and the Falklands with their 2,000 inhabitants and to improve postal, cable and telephone connections.

Draft proposals of the agreement to be approved by British and Argentine ministers, will enable Falklanders to travel to Argentina without the risk of being enlisted for military service.

Argentina has claimed the islands since 1833 as successors to Spain in the region. Britain's claim is based on naval landings made in the 1700s when Lord Falkland was first lord of the admiralty.

The Falklanders, mostly of English and Scottish descent, are mainly sheep farmers and speak English.

Malawi's Banda
Plans State Visit
To South Africa
ZOMBA, Malawi, July 2 (AP).—President Hastings Kamuzu Banda is to pay a state visit to South Africa in August. It was also announced today that both countries have agreed to raise their diplomatic representation from legation to embassy level.

No other head of a black African state has ever visited this country. The South African prime minister, John Vorster, visited Malawi last year.

Mr. Banda told Parliament here that he knew he would be severely criticized and even condemned by other black African states. "But I am indifferent, totally indifferent, to that," he told members.

"I shall go there in the open, in broad daylight for all to see, to hear and to note."

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EEC Seen Nearing Monetary Reform Pact

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, July 2 (WP).—The six EEC states are expected to adopt a joint approach to monetary reforms before the Sept. 26 annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, a part of a deal that would lead to the end of the deutsche mark float.

This became clear today at the end of a two-day meeting of EEC finance ministers. Although they failed to reach final accord on a three-pronged package deal, the widespread view was that an overall agreement would emerge before the IMF meeting.

The important financial package would include an "assessable" control of the Eurodollar market—pushed by France—some kind of commitment by West Germany for an early end to the mark float, and an agreement by the six to widen their exchange rate margins beyond the 1 percent on either side of dollar parity currently imposed by IMF rules.

Greater exchange rate flexibility has long been urged on the market partners—and especially on a reluctant France—by West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller. At the meeting yesterday, Mr. Schiller spoke of increased margins of up to 2.5 percent either side of dollar parity.

Borrowing Controls
Meanwhile, Mr. Schiller announced today that he would introduce draft legislation in the West German parliament after the summer recess that would require corporations to deposit money in a frozen account, probably with the central bank, in direct proportion to the amount they borrow abroad.

This is designed to control corporate use of the Eurodollar market, thereby helping to limit the kind of short-term and inflationary capital inflows that caused the Bonn government to "float" the mark in May.

The six states to agree today on the vital monetary package was due to containing French refusal to commit itself to greater exchange rate flexibility.

However, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in a significant departure from traditional French policy, did accept it in principle.

On the issue of an early return of the DM to a fixed parity, for which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was pressing, Mr. Schiller reiterated today his earlier position that Bonn would agree to it only if the other five states agreed to a similar move.

Bundesbank in Market
FRANKFURT, July 2 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank sold nearly \$150 million today for \$500 to \$600 deutsche marks per dollar, dealers reported. It was the second time this week that the central bank showed in the market as a dollar seller. The bulk of today's sales were at 3.5, the lowest yet in the Bundesbank's dollar sales.

Japan Earns Giant Surplus In Payments

Rises to \$1.183 Billion After Year-Ago Deficit

TOKYO, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Japan's payments surplus totaled a record \$1.183 billion in May, compared with a deficit of \$78 million a year earlier and a surplus of \$421 million in April, the Finance Ministry said today.

May's total doubled the previous record monthly net inflow of \$589 million in March. The ministry attributed the gain to another large trade surplus, to heavy net investment in Japanese securities by foreigners and to advance payments for Japanese exports by foreign importers, who fear the yen may be revalued.

Exports in May rose to \$1.285 billion from \$1.469 billion a year earlier, and imports totaled \$1.265 billion, up from \$1.272 billion in May 1970. The surplus of \$580 million was an increase from \$197 million a year earlier. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, there was a trade surplus of \$588 million, surpassing the previous record \$530 million in March.

Short-term capital transactions registered a surplus of \$339 million in May, up from \$43 million a year earlier. This reflected export pre-payments.

Errors and omissions showed a surplus of \$384 million, compared with a \$15 million surplus in May 1970. The ministry did not explain the sizable increase.

Long-term capital transactions registered a net inflow of \$139 million, compared with a deficit of \$179 million a year earlier.

A large amount of foreign money was invested in stocks and bonds following the May monetary crisis this year, while last year there was a sizable outflow following a severe decline in Tokyo stock prices in April 1970.

U.K. Currency Reserves Reach Record in June

LONDON, July 2 (AP).—Britain's reserves of gold and foreign currency rose for the eighth straight month in June to reach a new peak of \$1.508 billion, the Treasury announced today.

The rise totaled \$40 million and followed a \$43 million increase in May.

The June increase was recorded after repayment of \$31 million in foreign debts, the Treasury said.

The steady rise in the nation's monetary reserves caused hardly a ripple in the London foreign exchange and stock markets. The pound sterling held steady through the day at 22.4191.

Nissan Raises Prices

TOKYO, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Nissan Motor Co. said today it will raise prices on all vehicles exported to the United States by 5 percent from September.

OECD Sees America As a Capital Importer

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 2 (NYT).—A secret working paper of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) sees the United States as a capital importing country by 1975, a role that is usually played by the poorer nations of the world.

If the forecast were to prove correct—and U.S. officials do not agree that it will—there would be unfortunate effects for the less developed countries. And the effects on the United States would not necessarily be healthy.

The poor countries would no longer be getting U.S. aid. And since they cannot generate savings the way the United States can, they would run far short of capital for development.

But the United States would not be helped by the trend either, because it would mean an under-utilization of its productive capacity.

The OECD staff study, known as Medium-Term Trends, was prepared for a meeting July 8-9 here of Working Party No. Three, a group of monetary officials from the ten richest countries, who periodically discuss balance-of-payments problems.

One point of the report is frankly to shock. For if the

Hitachi Profit Drops 7.3 Pct.

TOKYO, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi's consolidated profits fell 7.3 percent to \$140 million in the year ended March 31 from \$151 million the previous year, the company said today.

Earnings were equal to \$4.69 per American Depositary Share (one ADS equals 80 common shares), down from \$5.34 per ADS.

Consolidated sales rose 16.4 percent to \$3.23 billion from \$2.85 billion a year earlier.

The company attributed the profit decline to the effects of Japan's economic slowdown and to a nationwide consumer boycott of household electronic products to the second half of the past year.

An official said that although consumer products sales rose, profit margins fell as the boycott forced the company to reduce prices.

Orders received during the year rose 19 percent to \$4 billion, and the backlog on March 31 was 2.39 billion, up 39 percent from a year earlier.

In a related development, the Tax Administration Agency reported combined profits of major Japanese enterprises for the half-year ended March 31 dropped from the preceding term for the first time in six years.

The agency said the declared incomes of 1,479 firms capitalized at 100 million yen (\$277.77) or more fell 3.5 percent to 1,174 billion yen (\$2,567 billion), reflecting the business slowdown during the six-month period.

Combined sales, however, rose 4.6 percent from the previous period to 28,905.4 billion yen (\$60.292 billion) the agency said.

Profit declines were reported by the firms in 15 different industries including mining, paper and pulp, steel, nonferrous metals and electric machinery.

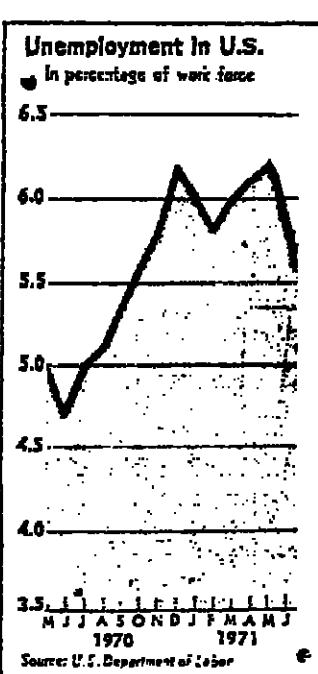
Profits increased in eight other business lines including banking, transport, communication and oil refining.

Delay Forecast On Lockheed Bill

WASHINGTON, July 2 (Reuters).—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield D., Mont., said today he could not see Congress passing a bill helping finance the ailing Lockheed Aircraft Corp. until at least September.

The delay would mean the Aug. 8 deadline publicly set by the British government for a decision on financing for Lockheed's TriStar Airbus with Rolls-Royce engines would not be met.

Sen. Mansfield said, "There will be no bill passed by Aug. 8 as I see it."



Jobless Rate In U.S. Drops

WASHINGTON, July 2 (Reuters).—The seasonally adjusted June unemployment rate fell to 5.6 from 6.2 percent in May, the Labor Department reported today.

At 5.6 percent, the June rate was the lowest since October 1970. The Bureau of Labor statistics said, "These declines may be somewhat overstated because of the seasonal adjustment procedures used because more young workers than usual were still in school during the survey week."

The actual number of unemployed persons soared in the month to 5.49 million from 4.394 million in May. But the total labor force rose to 87.784 million in the month from 85.954 million.

Labor Secretary James Hodgson told a White House press conference the administration believes that by the middle of next year unemployment will be "down below 5 percent and approaching 4.5 percent."

The clear implication of the study is that some form of parity change is necessary to correct the imbalances.

BP, Poland Sign \$500 Million Oil Supply Accord

WARSAW, July 2 (NYT).—Poland has signed an agreement with British Petroleum for a ten-year supply of crude oil worth an estimated \$500 million. It will be processed at a refinery to be built in Gdansk on the Baltic Coast.

The contract, a milestone in East-West trade, appears also to represent the first major response by an Eastern European government to Moscow's warning that they would soon have to look elsewhere for future fuel sources.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary, for example, are understood to be interested in possible extensions of a planned pipeline that would carry crude oil through Yugoslavia from its Mediterranean port of Rijeka.

The Polish agreement was signed here yesterday without fanfare by Lord Strathclyde, BP chairman, and Antoni Ponirowski, director of the government enterprise dealing in foreign trade of chemicals.

Company Reports

Diamond International			
	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	126.89	118.22	
Profits (millions)	8.45	8.7	
Per Share	0.72	0.74	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	246.56	232.57	
Profits (millions)	16.61	17.01	
Per Share	1.42	1.45	
General Tire & Rubber			
	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	255.8	254.1	
Profits (millions)	12.17	12.39	
Per Share	0.84	0.87	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	485.6	484.7	
Profits (millions)	19.1	17.23	
Per Share	1.00	0.91	
Great Atlantic & Pacific			
	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	1,363.4	1,419.5	
Profits (millions)	11.54	12.25	
Per Share	0.46	0.49	

Wall Street Prices Dip In Very Slow Trading

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 2 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices finished on a mixed note today as trading fell below 10 million shares on the eve of the long Independence Day holiday.

The turnover of 9.96 million shares marked the slowest session of 1971, with the exception of Monday's snail-paced volume of 9.81 million shares.

In contrast, daily volume averaged 13.8 million shares in June and 16.94 million during the first six months.

The expectation of a general increase in the prime rate of commercial banks also tended to put a damper on market activity.

The Dow Jones industrial average dipped 2.84 to 890.19. It ended the week with a gain of 13 1/2, mainly reflecting the strong markets on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Volume Leader
RCA Corp., the volume leader, eased 5/8 to 35 5/8. After the market close yesterday, when the stock fell 1 3/4, RCA labeled as "completely untrue" the rumors that it intends to sell off its computer division at a large loss.

Warner-Lambert, the biggest point loser on the active roster, dropped 1 3/4 to 74 1/2. The drug and cosmetic concern had disclosed that the Federal Trade Commission plans to issue a formal complaint against its 1970 merger with Parke, Davis.

Gould Inc. was a market feature, climbing 2 1/8 to 39 1/8. The company, formerly known as Gould National Batteries, said

it has received an initial \$150 million contract from the Defense Department to produce Mark 48 torpedoes. Officials noted that the long-term program eventually could total \$1.5 billion in contracts to the prime contractor and subcontractors.

American Telephone slipped 1 8 to 45 1/4, while General Motors edged up 1/8 to 79 1/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices edged higher in light trading. The index gained 0.03.

Two Banks Raise Prime Rate to 6 From 5.5 Percent

PHILADELPHIA, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Two banks here raised their prime lending rates to 6 from 5 1/2 percent today.

The two are Fidelity Bank, the nation's 44th largest bank, and Central Penn National, which is No. 143.

Later in the day, Western Pennsylvania National Bank and Central National Bank of Cleveland increased their rates also.

While a few of the smaller banks in the country have increased their key lending rate, the big money-center banks have remained quiet. Yesterday, however, First National City Bank of New York announced it was raising the rate it will pay for negotiable certificates of deposit as much as one-quarter percentage point to 5 3/8 to 6 percent, depending on maturity.

The move itself was no surprise as these rates generally follow money market rates. But the fact that Citibank announced the change was seen laying the groundwork for a boost in the prime rate.



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That's direct service from more European cities to the U.S. than the next 3 airlines combined. It includes Pan Am 747s from London, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Vienna, Rome, Lisbon and Barcelona. And not just to New York: we have 747s and 707s to 13 U.S. cities in all, East Coast, West Coast and in-between.

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A landmark in the history of Time measurement.

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هكذا هو الامر

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PEANUTS

B.C.

WIL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

THE PHONE BILL THIS MONTH IS OUTRAGEOUS!

I DON'T UNDERSTAND IT

ALL I DO IS TALK TO MY GIRL FRIENDS!

WHO EVER SAID TALK IS CHEAP?

DENNIS THE MENACE

NOW LET'S NOT GET SO EXCITED ABOUT THE GAME, DAD, THAT WE STARVE TO DEATH!

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FRATE

ALCKO

TIFFUL

TEFNIC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: NOISE CAMEL POUNCE TROPHY

Answer: No speak English and SHE NICE - but mixed up - CHINESE

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

HERITAGE - By Sylvia Baumgarten

ACROSS

DOWN

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

BOOKS

EARTH, AIR, FIRE AND WATER
Selected and edited by Frances Monson McCullough. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. 190 pp. \$5.95.

MINDSCAPES
Poems for the Real World
Edited by Richard Peck. Delacorte Press. 165 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Walter Clemons

TWO anthologies of modern poems, with identical aims and similar biases. The oldest poet in both books is Whitman. "His work seems to mark the true beginning of the modern sensibility in poetry," Mrs. McCullough baldly declares. The modern sensibility? Is it that simple? One vein of modern poetry would be a fairer way to put it. Mr. Peck eschews both older poetry in which "The form of a poem stood... as a barrier between poet and reader" and modern poems "full of word traps and pattern mazes requiring deep analysis and specialized training." Both anthologists try to catch the attention of young people with poems in open forms and plain language that dogs and cats can read. Under this narrow principle of selection, good poems get into both books, particularly into "Earth, Air, Fire & Water," but also some supine nonentities. Plainness isn't always enough.

Richard Peck's taste is, I'm sorry, insipid, though "Mindscapes" has a very new look, starting out with Rod McKuen and moving right along with poems about movies, basketball, teachers and motorcycles. William Carlos Williams' "I will teach you my townspeople how to perform a funeral" mixed in with chestnuts like "Richard Cory" and two of Housman's most famous worst. "When I was one-and-twenty" and "On being asked to write you" there is a dispiriting sentence in Peck's introduction: "Poetry, then, can offer the manageable message." And he's settled for too many easy, sentimental messages - from Oliver Herford ("If this little world tonight/suddenly should fall through space... Who can say but at the same instant from some planet far/A child may watch us and exclaim:/See the pretty shooting star!") down to Mari Evans ("Where have you gone/with your confident/walk your crooked smile/rent heart/in another..."). Come on, real poetry is better than this. Crooked smile and my heart-in-your-pocket are no-no's.

"Earth, Air, Fire & Water" is altogether more adventurous. Mrs. McCullough is a publisher's editor whose "great interest in young writers" had led her to anthologize here a few promising newcomers whose work isn't distinct enough yet to show up well in isolated examples. Never mind, her anthology is exciting. She begins with Marianne Moore's "Poetry" ("I too, dislike it...") in Miss Moore's reduced three-line version, and her announced intention of a simple selection for beginners is happily

violated by her alert ear for some of the best contemporary poems - simply stated, yes, but dark and complex in feeling.

Early on, we get Victor Hernandez Cruz's best poem to date, "How You Feel," Philip Whelan's "Trying Too Hard to Write a Poem Sitting on the Beach," Galway Kinnell's powerful "The Bear," William Carlos Williams' familiar, central, "The Red Wheelbarrow" appears next to James Wright's deep-breathing, wonderful "The Blessing," in which the poet and a friend, "Just off the highway to Rochester, Minnesota," encounter two Indian ponies:

"They ripple tensely, then can hardly contain their happiness That we have come. They bow shyly as wet swans. They love each other. There is no loneliness like theirs."

Mrs. McCullough isn't afraid of poems with "unmanageable" messages. Allen Ginsberg's "Why is God Love, Jack?" Berryman's "Life, friends, is boring. We must not say so," Sylvia Plath's lethal "Daddy" aren't common coin in adult anthologies. It's astonishing, and exhilarating to find them in a collection for young people. Mrs. McCullough invites her readers to puzzle out Ron Padgett's "Y. I. D. K." of which the first line is "I was a c. h. f. r. m. to go b. k. to t. h. e. s.".

She doesn't condescend. "Earth, Air, Fire & Water" has genuine burn and chill. Older readers too, curious about modern poetry, can make discoveries in it.

Walter Clemons is a member of The New York Times Book Review staff.

International Jury For French Museum

PARIS, July 2 (Reuters). - An international panel of experts is to select the design for a new Museum of Contemporary Arts in Paris - the first time an international team has been made responsible for choosing the shape of a building financed by the French state.

The ten-member jury includes Sir Frank Francis, a former director of the British Museum, American architect Philip Johnson, and Oscar Niemeyer, chief architect of the city of Brasilia.

The new museum is part of a controversial redevelopment plan centered on the site currently occupied by Les Halles, the famous iron and glass pavilion that served as the wholesale food market of Paris for over 100 years.

Miss Goolagong Whips Mrs. Court, 6-4, 6-1

1st Girl in Teens to Win Since '62; Drops Only One Set at Wimbledon

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 2 (NYT).—Evyonne Goolagong has won Wimbledon. Before the incredulous eyes of center court, the 19-year-old Australian today felled the great Margaret Court and the margin by which she destroyed her still defines belief. With a four-game burst at the start and a streak of six games in a row to end it, the amazing youngster, won 6-4, 6-1, from the three-time Wimbledon champion who has taken more major titles than any other woman in history.

With all the reputations that have been shattered here over the past fortnight, this was the most formidable. Rod Laver, Ken Rosewall and Billie Jean King have been beaten on occasion, but Mrs. Court, the 1970 grass-court winner, was the prohibitive 2-to-1 favorite to successfully defend her title, and has lost to only one other girl, Gail Chaffron, of France, this year.

Miss Goolagong, daughter of an Aboriginal sheep shearer, was discovered at an early age hanging a ball against the wall by Vic Edwards, British-born immigrant and head of the largest coaching school "Down Under." He adopted her at the age of 14 and brought her to Europe a year ago.

She was put out in the second round here last year by Peaches Bartkowicz of Baumtrunk, Mich. 6-4, 6-0.

"Wimbledon champion by 1974," was the Edwards target. The rest is now history.

Miss Goolagong was off the mark like a sprinter. A cross-court forehand angled shot beat Mrs. Court for a service break at the start. Miss Goolagong was enjoying herself. She cut off a backhand volley to take the second game and bounced happily around the court to beat Mrs. Court repeatedly on the decisive 2-to-1 favorite to successfully defend her title, and has lost to only one other girl, Gail Chaffron, of France, this year.

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During Mrs. Court up to net on the short ball and then passing her off the backhand across court or holding hers over her head.

Even Crept In

For a time the errors crept in. Miss Goolagong's backhand is feared, her forehand is not, and the mistakes were being made off her stronger side. Her lead drifted away. She was 4-3 and 15-40 on service and Mrs. Court seemed ready to charge.

Miss Goolagong was magnificent in the crisis. She rapped a volley across court, pulled Mrs. Court up with a drop shot and then lobbed to the baseline. Two more volleys took her to 5-3 and she had the first set at 6-4.

"She has a God-given feel for the game," said 1949 champion Ted Schroeder. "She hit that lollipop second serve there at set point and had the gumption to charge up and put the ball away."

Air of Unreality

There was an air of unreality about it. When would Mrs. Court make her bid? She had said recently she was enjoying her tennis but out there in the misty sunshine, her nerves were jangling for all to see. As the game faded away, her strokes shortened and her volley became tentative. Invariably in the decisive games, Miss Goolagong was winning the high point, the mark of a champion.

Prime Minister Edward Heath and former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan were in the royal box, and Princess Alexandra, president of the All-England Club, came down on court and awarded Miss Goolagong the silver plate. Victory was worth \$4,300. "I never had a plan," said Miss Goolagong. "I just pushed as hard as anything."

Seeded Third

What a tournament Miss Goolagong had! Seeded third on the strength of her French title, she dropped just one set all the way to Lesley Hunt of Australia in the fourth round. She beat Nancy Richey Ginter easily and upset second-seeded Mrs. King, 6-4, 6-4, to reach the finals.

Miss Goolagong is the first girl in her teens to win Wimbledon since Karen Hantze in 1962, and her spontaneous shot-making and her grace around court are reminiscent of Maria Bueno, 19 years old when she won it in 1959.

Those older Australians, Roy Emerson and Rod Laver, came from behind to win the doubles title from Arthur Ashe of Conn. Spring, Va., and Dennis Ralston of Bakersfield, Calif., 4-6, 9-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Tomorrow, John Newcombe, winner here as an amateur in 1967 and as a contract pro last year, faces fourth-seeded Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., for the men's singles title.

Trinity beat England's favored Fitzwilliam College by 3 3/4 lengths in 7:10. In tomorrow's final, Trinity takes on the University of London.

Harvard never trailed in beating England's Thames Rowing Club "easily" in the Thames Challenge Cup for lightweight eights in 7:04.

Harvard will meet England's Bessy Rowing Club in the semifinal tomorrow morning. Bessy beat Columbia University of New York by 1 2/3 lengths in 7:07.

St. Andrews School of Middletown, Del., and Tabor Academy of Marlboro, Mass., kept up the U.S. challenge in the Princess Elizabeth Cup for schoolboy eights and will meet in the semifinals tomorrow morning.

St. Andrews defeated England's Emanuel School by 1 1/2 lengths in 7:24, and Tabor Academy by 1 1/2 lengths in 7:16. When they beat England's Abingdon School by 1 3/4 lengths, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., lost in the schoolboy event to England's Pangbourne College by 1 1/2 lengths in 7:09.

Under cloudy skies over the Biscayne Valley course, American touring pros again dominated as Lou Graham, Rod Funstun and Phil Rodgers equaled Deming's figures.

Arnold Palmer was at 70 and U.S. Open champion Lee Trevino three-putted at three greens and came in at 73.

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YOUTH MUST BE SERVED—Australia's 19-year-old Evonne Goolagong holds aloft trophy after beating countrywoman Margaret Court for singles title at Wimbledon.

U.S. Sculler Rallies to Gain Henley Final Against Demiddi

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 2 (AP).—World champion Alberto Demiddi from Rosario, Argentina, and Jim Dietz of the New York Athletic Club moved through to the finals of the Diamond Challenge sculls at Henley Royal Regatta today.

Eights from Harvard University and Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., also won their heats of the Thames Challenge Cup and the Ladies' Challenge Plate on a sweltering day before a crowd of thousands on the banks of the River Thames.

Demiddi was a convincing three-length winner in his semifinal against England's David Stange in 8:32, while Dietz had a deceptive 3 1/2-length victory over England's Pat Delafield in 8:28.

After being three lengths behind at the mile mark of the 1 mile 500-yard course, in a seemingly hopeless position, Dietz spurred to take the lead in the last 200 yards and was going away at the finish.

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Before Munich Olympics Last U.S. Look at Russians

By Neil Amdur

BERKELEY, Calif., July 2 (NYT).—A coach for the Soviet Union track and field team wondered yesterday whether Al Oerter, the four-time Olympic discus champion, would return to compete for the United States in the 1972 Olympics.

"Oerter has decided to retire," the coach was told through an interpreter. The coach smiled. "Forever?" he asked an American visitor.

"Yes, forever," the visitor replied. The coach beamed.

Even without Al Oerter, who is busy with executive duties in data processing, the United States will field a representative team for its meet with the Soviet Union and a squad of world all-stars here today and tomorrow. It will be a significant meet—the last look that Americans will have of the Soviet athletes who will challenge for gold medals in Munich next summer.

Men's and women's competition are included in the two afternoon programs at the University of California. Scoring will be kept, but individual performances finally have begun to overshadow the final team totals for this meet, the tenth in the series since 1958.

Upstaged Recently

The most interesting developments should come in the 100-meter dash, 800-meter run and decathlon. American athletes have dominated these three events for years, but find themselves upstaged recently by foreigners, particularly Soviet competitors.

The 100 will introduce Dr. Delano Meriwether, the amazing 28-year-old hematologist, to international competition. Dr. Meriwether, who won at the National Amateur Athletic Union outdoor championship last week, meets Jim Green, the AAU runner-up; Valery Barzov, the Soviet Union's finest sprinter; two former Olympians who will compete for the all-stars, Lennox Miller of Jamaica, runner-up in the 1968 Olympic final, and Jean-Louis Ravellomanansa, a 1968 finalist.

"It will be a completely different psychology for the doctor this week," Dave Maggard, the U.S. coach, said of Dr. Meriwether's first international race. "With no trials, it's a one-shot final. You've got to really psyche yourself for the race."

Rick Wannamaker, a 6-foot-9-inch former basketball player at Drake University, and Juris Lutzins, a Marine Corps officer, are two more Americans who will be on the spot here against formidable Soviet opposition.

Wannamaker is the AAU national decathlon champion, who meets

